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**SMALLBURGH
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health
including the report of the
Senior Public Health Inspector

for the

Year 1965

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

1965 - 1966

Chairman: Councillor S. O. Delf, M. I. M. I.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor G. J. Harvey.

Councillor B. W. T. Amies .

- " Lt. -Cmdr. P. Barlow, R. N. (Ret'd).
- " R. O. Brooks.
- " D. F. Gillam, D.F.C.
- " H. S. Hicks.
- " A. E. May.
- " G. E. Milligen, M. A.
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- " Mrs. L. A. Nickerson.
- " The Hon. Mrs. S. C. Peel.
- " R. J. S. Reid, B.A.
- " H. G. Sands, J. P. (Vice-Chairman of the Council).
- " W. T. P. Steele.
- " B. E. Trett.
- " B. J. Wall.
- " The Hon. Pamela Walpole, O.B.E. J. P.
(Chairman of the Council).

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1965

Medical Officer of Health.

G. R. HOLTBY, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Telephone: Norwich 22288

Surveyor and Senior Public Health Inspector

Norman F. Cripps, F.A.P.H.I., F.A.L.P.A., M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., A.I.H.M.

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector

M. C. Duffield, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

I. A. Kidd, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

D. Vincent, M.A.P.H.I.

Council Chambers,
Stalham,
Norwich.
NOR. 35Z.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Smallburgh Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1965. The Registrar General estimates the mid-year population as 17,560 compared with 17,320 last year. There were 188 live births and 223 deaths, giving a natural decrease of 35. There was thus a movement into the District of 275 people.

There is no doubt benefit to be gained by a periodical review of what has been achieved in the improvement of the health of the public. If such a review were to cover a period of several decades, the results would be seen to be remarkable. People seldom notice that they are free from disease, and if they do not have physical illness to worry about other cares and worries tend to crowd in to "fill the vacuum".

If at any time comments are made about the relative infrequency nowadays of cases of serious infectious diseases, this tends to be attributed to a beneficent Nature rather than to the efforts and vigilance of the preventive services.

It would, however, be too big a task on this occasion to detail every advance or to make any comprehensive review of successes gained. It may be more valuable instead to think of some ways in which public health has not advanced or has indeed deteriorated, particularly in this part of Norfolk.

It may be salutary to look first at the failure of our campaign against cigarette smoking and for fluoridation of water supplies. There can be no argument about the facts in either case.

In 1965 there were 26,399 deaths from lung cancer (the numbers increase by 1,000 or more every year) and at least 90% of these deaths would not have occurred had the victims not acquired the smoking habit.

Fluorides are widespread in nature, and are present in most foods and beverages and as a natural constituent in almost all drinking waters, in which the concentration of the fluoride ion varies from a trace (less than 0.2 part per million) to several parts per million. Fluoridation merely means the adjustment of the level in water supplies to one part per million. It would undoubtedly improve dental health greatly by increasing the resistance to dental decay.

Evidently facts are not themselves sufficient to convince the public. Are the vested interests in opposition too strong? It certainly looks like it. In one case, there are enormous beautifully produced posters, depicting (or recently suggesting) the "good life", the pleasure always completed or the manly effort followed, by a cigarette. How elegant it is to smoke and how befitting a vigorous outdoor "type". No explanation is given that people smoke in company because they are nervous and don't know what to do with their hands, no mention is made of the ghastly morning hacking, which is the smokers cough, no list is appended of goods which might have been bought instead of tobacco, and it is never hinted that serious athletes would never dream of smoking, or that non-smokers can climb hills faster than smokers half their age.

The opposition to fluoridation is probably not primarily commercial, and it is difficult to discover the real motive. It is, however, often associated with opposition to vaccination and other forms of immunisation. The people who subscribe to it may be well meaning, though misguided.

From this source, that is from the opposition, there is distributed to local authority councillors and others, well produced documents of pseudo-scientific nonsense calculated to convince the lay mind. Sometimes the names of some medical men are mentioned as opposing fluoridation, but usually they live far away or have obscure qualifications.

The entrenched strength of the tobacco industry and of the anti-fluoridation movement may be sufficient to explain why the advance of public health is held up on these fronts, but I fancy that there are other factors in addition.

Orthodoxy has perhaps always been a fair target for attack. One instinctively supports its lone or puny opponent, and many great discoveries have been made by those who opposed dogma with reason.

Questioning of established thought and practice, and of the "establishment", seems to be more prevalent now than ever, due perhaps to disillusion with previous failures to keep the peace of the world, or the health of its children, coupled with improved means of mass communication. In essence it is to be approved of - this way lies advance. The restless probing mind should consider all aspects of life.

Opposition to orthodoxy, however, must be based on reason. It deserves no support when based on emotionalism, and when the good of the community is at stake, a heavy responsibility lies on those who resist healthful measures. In the case of fluoridation, the weight of reason as well as the combined opinion of the medical, dental and public health professions supports this protection of dental health.

The weight of evidence against smoking is equally strong, but here there is also the factor of addiction. The power of a drug has to be broken when smoking is stopped

and this can prove difficult. It is better never to start, but many people have shown that it is possible to give up the habit.

Failure to prevent road accidents can hardly be laid at the door of the medical profession, but perhaps we have not done all we can to publicise what we have learned about some very definite hazards, and how they can be countered. We know for example that wearing of seat belts for all journeys definitely reduces the severity of accidents. We know also that for drivers and passengers of two wheeled vehicles (including pedal cycles) the great hazard is injury to the brain; and we know that the wearing of crash helmets greatly reduces the chances of such injury.

Every year people are drowned on the Broads, although we know that the wearing of life jackets can prevent these tragedies. Almost every year there are cases of tetanus, although we know that a course of injections would prevent them, and every year many people suffer from food poisoning and dysentery, although we know that there would be very few cases if hands were washed after every visit to the lavatory and before food was handled.

The germs causing food poisoning infect animals, as well as man, and cattle are particularly liable to be infected. Calves are at present being bought by dealers a few days after birth and are then transported to another part of the country, where they are kept in close proximity to other calves until they are taken to market (and conditions in markets are not always such as to prohibit infection), and any calves which are unsold are taken back to the dealers' premises until the next market. When they are finally sold to a farmer they are very likely to be infected, and infective to other animals on the farm. What makes the situation even worse, is that the germs causing many of these infections have become resistant to antibiotics.

What is to be done about this state of affairs is not primarily a medical problem, but it would certainly seem wise of farmers to prefer calves which have not travelled long distances from their place of birth.

Hypothermia is now a word used to describe the condition in old people and also in young babies when the body temperature falls excessively. It can be very dangerous as if not reversed it is liable to be fatal. Unfortunately, in our exposed eastern position, cold winters are very likely to occur and every effort should be made to prevent old people running the risk of developing the condition. There must be adequate warmth in their houses and also adequate food. At the same time it is important to provide a sufficiency of vitamins such as those found in fresh salads and vegetables, as the needs of the elderly in this respect are probably greater than those of younger people.

I should like again to draw your attention to the need for more main sewerage in the District and the difficulty which has been experienced in emptying cesspools and of disposing of the liquid on the land. This method of disposal has in any case very little to commend it. Details are given in the report of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued interest in the work of the Department and the staff, including the clerical staff, for their loyal support and efficiency as in previous years.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. HOLTBY

Medical Officer of Health.

October 1966.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA - (in acres) 70,017. The administrative centre of the area is at Stalham, with a surrounding district which is entirely rural in character, with Agriculture and Dairy Farming as the main industry. The district includes a large area of the Broads. 13 miles of coastline and many historical villages which attract many thousands of visitors during the holiday season.

POPULATION. The Registrar-General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1965 as 17,560 giving a population density of 250 per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES. According to the Rate Book, the number of Inhabited Houses in the district is 6,680 the Rateable Value being £474,145. The sum represented by a Penny Rate is £1,914.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	70,017
Population (Registrar-General's mid-June estimate).. .. .	17,560
No. of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book	6,680
Rateable Value.	£ 474,145
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1, 914

	Smallburgh R. D. C.	England and Wales
Deaths -		
Number	223	
Rate per 1,000 population	10.78	11.5
	(corrected)	
Live Births -		
Number	188	
Rate per 1,000 population	12.30	18.1
	(corrected)	
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	9.0%	
Stillbirths -		
Number	5	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths .	25.90	15.8
Total live and stillbirths.	193	
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	3	

Summary of vital statistics. (Contd)

	Smallburgh R. D. C.	England and Wales
Infant Mortality Rates -		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	15.95	19.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	17.54	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	NIL.	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	15.95	13.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	15.95	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)..	41.45	26.9
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) Number of deaths	NIL .	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	NIL.	
<u>DEATHS FROM SPECIAL DISEASES -</u>		
Measles (all ages)	-	
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	
Enteritis (under 2 years of age) . .	-	
Cancer (all ages)	39	
Tuberculosis (all ages)	-	

The rates given for England and Wales are all provisional.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE

YEAR 1965

		England & Wales	Smallburgh R. D. C. (crude)
		Rates per 1,000 population	
BIRTHS -			
Live		18.1	10.70
			0.28
Still		15.8(a)	25.90(a)
DEATHS - All causes		11.5	12.69

DEATHS FROM CORONARY DISEASE - ANGINA.

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
No. of deaths from Coronary Disease	31	39	46	29	48	45
No. of deaths. All causes	188	215	225	229	184	223
% of Total deaths due to Coronary Disease	16.5	18.0	20.4	12.7	26.1	20.1

DEATHS FROM CORONARY DISEASE DURING LAST 6 YEARS.

Year	Male		Female	
	Total Deaths	Coronary- Angina	Total Deaths	Coronary- Angina
1965	127	28	96	17
1964	110	29	74	19
1963	117	17	112	12
1962	113	30	112	16
1961	114	25	101	14
1960	106	26	82	5

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births.

DEATHS FROM CANCER AND TOTAL DEATHS

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
No. of deaths from Cancer	38	33	48	39	34	41
No. of deaths. All causes	188	215	225	229	184	223
% of total deaths due to Cancer	20.2	15.3	21.3	17.0	18.5	18.4

CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST 6 YEARS.

Year	Male			Female		
	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers
1965	127	9	14	96	-	18
1964	110	6	16	74	1	11
1963	117	9	11	112	-	19
1962	113	9	16	112	1	22
1961	114	4	16	101	1	12
1960	106	8	16	82	-	14

INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis - respiratory	-	-
Tuberculosis - other	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1
Malignant neoplasms of stomach	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	-
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	6
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	8
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1
Diabetes	-	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	17
Coronary disease - angina	28	17
Hypertension with heart disease	1	2
Other heart diseases	19	14
Other circulatory disease	2	3
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	7	6
Bronchitis	8	1
Other disease of respiratory system	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	6	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-
Congenital malformation	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	11
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1
All other accidents	3	-
Suicide	4	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-
All Causes ..	127	96

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR 1962 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

COMPARATIVE TABLE WITH ENGLAND AND WALES FOR PAST 10 YEARS.

Year	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	England & Wales	Smallburgh R. D. C. (crude)	England & Wales	Smallburgh R. D. C. (crude)	England & Wales	Smallburgh R. D. C.
1956	15.6	11.51	11.7	9.62	23.8	14.5
1957	16.1	12.96	11.5	9.76	23.1	34.0
1958	16.4	12.98	11.7	11.42	22.6	29.8
1959	16.5	11.54	11.6	10.33	22.0	14.29
1960	17.1	11.03	11.5	10.47	21.9	20.20
1961	17.4	12.18	12.0	12.34	21.6	23.58
1962	18.0	12.41	11.9	12.99	21.6	27.90
1963	18.2	11.77	12.2	13.28	21.1	19.70
1964	18.4	15.82	11.3	10.62	20.0	7.29
1965	18.1	10.7	11.5	12.69	19.0	15.95

SECTION 'B'

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Smallburgh Rural District is included with North Walsham Urban District and Blofield and Flegg Rural District to form No. 1 Area of the Norfolk County Council under the National Health Service Act for the purpose of carrying out duties for which the County Health Authority has accepted responsibility. The duties include Care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery Service, Health Visiting Service, Home Nursing Service, Ambulance Service, Vaccination and Immunisation, Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, Domestic Health Service and Mental Health Service. Some of these services, along with the School Service in the area, are the responsibility of the Area Medical Officer, who also acts as Medical Officer of Health of the three County Districts, comprising Area No. 1 referred to above.

There are three Health Visitors and four District Nurses with Centres established at the following places :-

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Catfield	Village Hall	3rd Thursday each month.
Hickling	Village Hall	1st Wednesday " "
Hoveton	Village Hall	3rd Wednesday " "
Stalham	Church Room	2nd Wednesday " "

VOLUNTARY WEIGHING CENTRES.

Bacton	The Hall	2nd Friday each month.
Scottow	R. A. F. Coltishall	1st Monday each month.

A doctor attends all Clinics where there is an attendance of 25 or over.

OTHER TREATMENT CENTRES.

Treatment Centres are established as follows:-

	<u>Hoveton S. M. School</u>	<u>Stalham S. M. School</u>
Dental Clinics	4 sessions weekly	
Speech Clinics	1 session weekly	1 session weekly

GENERAL WELFARE

A Welfare Officer with established offices at Stalham and North Walsham has maintained contact with the general public throughout the year.

Local village Old People's Welfare Committees have organised Old People's Clubs in 25 villages. The Welfare Officer is anxious to see such Clubs established in all the villages in the area and he is only too willing to give assistance to this end.

Contact has been regularly maintained during the year with the Smallburgh Rural District Council Officers and especially with the Clerk, Public Health Inspector and Rent Collector. By working together it has often been possible to effect very satisfactory results, especially with threatened eviction cases. It has not been necessary to provide residential accommodation under Part III of the National Assistance Act for evicted families during the year.

The Home Help Service is administered from the Area Local Health Office, Aspland Road, Norwich. Applications for assistance are addressed to the Welfare Officer at his North Walsham Office. In addition to cases dealt with under this service, the Welfare Officer was able to arrange for other cases to be assisted by obtaining Domestic Assistance Allowance from the National Assistance Board.

The Welfare Officer is also the Mental Welfare Officer under the Mental Health Act and in this capacity he has made numerous domiciliary visits to mental defectives living in the community and to patients discharged from, or on leave from, mental hospitals.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

This Service is operated by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society, as agents of the County Council.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

This service is also the responsibility of the County Health Authority and is carried out by general practitioners and by Assistant County Medical Officers.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Facilities for Laboratory investigations are to be had at the Public Health Laboratory, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich, who are the suppliers of lymph for vaccination.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (1948) ACT, SECTION 47. (Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention).

No action was necessary during the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector).

INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The visits, inspections and interviews by the Public Health Inspectors during the year numbered 6,815 and they can be classified as follows:-

<u>Nature of Visits and Inspections</u>	<u>No.</u>
Dwellinghouses for defects	415
Improvement grants	271
Water supplies and sampling.....	372
Caravan Sites.....	342
Factories and workplaces.....	68
Infectious diseases.....	72
Faeces samples.....	31
Verminous persons and premises	31
Rats and mice.....	18
Slaughterhouses	621
Butcher shops	47
Fish shops.....	13
Cafes and restaurants.....	41
Licensed premises.....	61
Greengrocers.....	12
General Food Shops	123
Bakeries and shops	7
Dairies and milk shops.....	3
Hotels and boarding houses.....	10
Farms and piggeries.....	40
Public conveniences.....	181
Refuse collection and disposal	550
Sewage disposal works.....	11
Sewage samples.....	7
Smoke observations.....	11
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.....	312
Miscellaneous.....	1,101
Interviews with owners, etc.	2,044

WATER SUPPLY

The consumption of water during during 1965 in the Council's statutory area of supply again increased to a new high level, being about 10% higher than in the previous year and between three and four times the amount for 1957, as can be seen from the following figures:-

<u>Consumption in Millions of Gallons.</u>					
1957	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
33.0	85.8	89.1	99.7	110.7	120.1

The maximum peak daily demand also increased and although it was not necessary to restrict any supplies in the statutory area the warning about the reducing adequacy of the pumping equipment, treatment plants and storage must be repeated. An early review of the water situation is required, even though the possibility of the transfer of the Council's water undertaking to another body may not be long delayed. New building work is going on apace, more and more older properties are being modernised, many more shallow wells and other private installations are going out of use and much more water is being used in the modern appliances now available, resulting in a considerably higher consumption of water than was anticipated a few years ago.

The main sources of supply at Catfield and East Ruston have stood the strain well, even though unaltered since 1957 and as described in the report for that year. Bulk supplies were taken again from the Norwich City mains for the parishes of Barton Turf, Dilham, Swanton Abbott and Worstead and from the Erpingham Rural District mains for the parishes of Felmingham, Skeyton and parts of Swanton Abbott and Westwick. The North Walsham Urban District took water from the Smallburgh Rural District mains at Felmingham and Swafeld and the Blofield and Flegg Rural District from two points on the mains at Potter Heigham.

New sections of mains extensions were laid during 1965 in the parishes of Felmingham, Hickling, Knapton, Ludham, Stalham (2), Trunch (2), Walcott and Worstead with enquiries in hand at the end of the year for further extensions in the parishes of Ludham, Potter Heigham, Stalham and Swanton Abbott. Over 120 properties were connected to the 142 miles of water mains owned by the Council during 1965.

The defrosting machine owned by the Council was not brought into use during the winters of 1964-65 and 1965-66 but carelessness by a few builders and owners and occupiers of properties gave rise to some wastage of water on a number of occasions from frost and other causes. The costs of the water lost and the labour, materials and transport involved in the repairs were recovered wherever possible. More bursts than usual occurred in mains and communication pipes during 1965, many probably arising from the

soft ground conditions and many unfortunately during the evenings and weekends.

Both sources of supply controlled by the Council were very satisfactory, they have no plumbo-solvent action and the fluorine content of the Catfield supply is 0.15 parts per million and the East Ruston supply 0.50 parts per million. They gave good results on weekly sampling both from the sources and distribution points but on a number of occasions minor contamination was found to be present, subsequently removed by thorough cleansing and flushing out, in samples taken from roof tanks and standpipes. Of the 27 unsatisfactory samples recorded, 15 were taken from new mains obviously badly soiled during laying but later proved satisfactory, after flushing out and rechlorination, before being brought into use to convey water for human consumption. The samples taken from private supplies, mainly shallow wells, gave very poor results by comparison and follow-up action by the department resulted in mains supplies being taken or the contaminated sources improved by thorough cleansing or the installation of small chlorination plants. The following table summarises the results of the year's sampling.

Result	Chemical Examination		Bacteriological Examination	
	Private Supplies	Public Supplies	Private Supplies	Public Supplies
Satisfactory	3	7	9	236
Unsatisfactory	-	-	22	27

The tables overleaf show the number and types of supply given to properties in the rural district including those in the Norwich statutory area of supply from information kindly given by the Engineer and Manager of the City of Norwich Waterworks Department. There are, of course, a number of properties off the routes of the mains which cannot take a supply and also many properties on the coast and in the inland part of the district with their own supplies. There are also many hereditaments in each parish which do not require a water supply.

Parishes served	Estimated number of hereditaments	Estimated resident population	Number of properties with supply (not metered)	Number of properties served with standpipes	Number of metered supplies	Number of schools supplied
NORWICH CITY STATUTORY AREA						
ASHMANHAUGH	58	150	25	-	5	-
BARTON TURF	-	-	1	-	-	-
HORNING	384	770	272	-	41	1
HOVETON	743	1470	520	-	56	2
NEATISHEAD	208	470	143	-	16	1
SCOTTOW	230	1380	167	1	9	1
SIOLEY	74	190	47	-	7	1
SMALLBURGH	156	400	103	1	17	1
TUNSTEAD	181	530	136	-	21	1
BULK SUPPLY AREAS						
BARTON TURF	179	370	101	3 *	21	-
DILHAM	115	290	65	-	10	1
FELMINGHAM	156	400	121	-	10	-
SKEYTON	86	230	44	-	5	1
SWANTON ABBOTT	143	330	106	4	17	1
WESTWICK	50	130	12	1	2	-
WORSTEAD	302	750	212	-	28	-
CATFIELD SUPPLY AREA						
CATFIELD	259	650	180	-	41	1
HICKLING	329	750	239	1 *	41	1
LUDHAM	376	880	253	7 *	38	1
POTTER HEIGHAM	314	510	253	2 *	39	1
STALHAM	539	1190	435	15 *	52	2
SUTTON	205	540	137	-	16	1

Parishes served	Estimated number of hereditaments	Estimated resident population	Number of properties with supply (not metered)	Number of properties served with standpipes	Number of metered supplies	Number of schools supplied
	EAST RUSTON SUPPLY AREA					
BACTON	543	810	263	-	47	3
BRUMSTEAD	36	90	7	1	10	-
EAST RUSTON	195	430	105	5	28	1
HAPPISBURGH	557	780	468	2	46	1
HONING	134	300	60	- *	9	1
HORSEY	56	150	38	1	13	-
INGHAM	137	350	102	1	32	1
KNAPTON	112	280	100	1	12	1
LESSINGHAM	326	220	277	-	20	1
PASTON	110	250	86	- *	6	-
SEA PALLING	258	430	204	2	40	1
SWAFIELD	113	260	66	1	20	-
TRUNCH	173	350	109	-	12	-
WITTON	140	320	72	2	13	-

* Includes Public Drinking Fountains. Building and temporary supplies are excluded from the above figures.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A further considerable increase in the amount of cesspool liquid removed by the Council's tankers and referred to in particular in another section of this report again emphasises the need for speed in the preparation and completion of more schemes of main drainage. As stated in last year's report possible hazards to health are increasing yearly in the more built-up parts of the district where the drainage of properties cannot be dealt with satisfactorily in small gardens by cesspools and the various types of soakaway disposal units in use.

1965 saw some progress towards the goal of sewerage for the more heavily populated parts of the district. At Hoveton work proceeded very well with the laying of sewers in the combined scheme with the St. Faith's and Aylsham Rural District Council, sewer extensions were agreed for Riverside Road and the Rhond, negotiations were started with the owners and occupiers of properties for lateral connections and a start was made on testing existing drainage systems. Unfortunately delay was experienced with the Consulting Engineers in the preparation of the tender documents for the pumping stations and the disposal works at Belaugh.

The scheme of sewerage for Horning was prepared in outline with the works proposed for a site to the North East of the village which could in due course be capable of extensions for the reception of sewage from the parish of Neatishead. Also at Horning and in the part of Hoveton to be drained to Horning agreement was reached with the developers of two estates to take over extended aeration disposal plants pending the completion of the Parish scheme.

Instructions were given during the year for the preparation of a scheme for the Parish of Tunstead with the proposed sewers to be connected by pumping main to the head of the gravity sewer taking the sewage from Hoveton to the Belaugh works.

The proposed scheme for the enlargement of the Stalham works to include a section for the treatment of cesspool liquid and the sewage of Hickling and Sutton was presented to and accepted by the Parish Councils. Authority was also given for the preparation of a scheme of sewerage for the coastal parishes with the sewage to be possibly treated by a further extension of the Stalham works.

Negotiations were also started during the year about the possibility of a private estate in Ludham being sewered to the works in that village.

No new sewerage schemes were completed during the year and therefore the only areas of the district served by public systems are Stalham and parts of Catfield, Ludham, Sutton and Swanton Abbott. There are a considerable number of small sewage disposal plants serving Council Housing estates in the district.

BROADS POLLUTION

Much was said and written during the year by various interested parties about the probable degree of pollution of the broads and rivers and the possible danger to the health of the users. In an endeavour to reach more definite conclusions about any health hazards the Department started sampling later in the year and a report on the findings will be issued in 1966.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE, CESSPOOL CONTENTS AND NIGHTSOIL .

The very complete service given by the Council in the collection and disposal of waste matter produced in the district is certainly most worthy of comment, particularly when it can be reported that (a) Refuse is collected once a week from all properties adjacent to any type of roadway or track when capable of being used by the collecting vehicles with during the summer months two or three collections each week at most boatyards, staithes and litter bin and sack points. (b) Litter is collected from the roads in many parishes mostly during the summer months by casual labour and paper sack clearances made as necessary from twenty-eight points along the beaches of the district. (c) There is a twice weekly collection of nightsoil from the six main broads parishes and a once weekly collection from the remainder of the district. (d) On request two loads of cesspool liquid are removed without charge from each rateable property during each financial year with extra loads taken away at a charge of 35/- each load. (e) Trade refuse is removed at a charge of 9d. each bin. (f) Carcasses washed up on the beaches are removed or buried above high water mark to avoid nuisances with recovery of the cost of disposal for carcasses covered by the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Acts. (g) Refuse, litter, and beach carcasses when not buried are dealt with by controlled tipping at Sutton, Ludham and Worstead. (h) Nightsoil is deposited in straw lagoons in various parts of the district and (i) Cesspool contents are taken to disposal points at Ludham, Sutton, Skeyton, Witton and Worstead, and also spread on farm land during suitable seasons and at times of dry weather.

Much equipment and labour is necessary to ensure the satisfactory fulfilment of the requirement of this not uncomplicated service and during 1965 the following were used:-

(a) Labour:-

- 25 permanent full-time drivers and collectors.
- 3 summer-time holiday relief collectors.
- 1 part-time litter collector.
- 5 part-time summer litter collectors.

(b) Mechanical Equipment:-

- 1, 1000 gallon petrol cesspool emptier with nightsoil attachment.
- 6, 1000 gallon diesel cesspool emptier with nightsoil attachment.
- 1, 20/30 cu. yd. diesel compression refuse collector.
- 1, 16 cu. yd. petrol side loading refuse collector.
- 1, 16 cu. yd. diesel side loading refuse collector.
- 3, 12 cu. yd. diesel side loading refuse collector.
- 1, 10 cu. yd. petrol side loading refuse collector (spare).
- 1, 10 cu. yd. side loading refuse trailer (at Potter Heigham Bridge).
- 1, 12 H type shovel for refuse tip control duties.

During the year under review a new diesel cesspool emptier was purchased and brought into use, an additional 20/30 cu. yd. diesel compression refuse collector was ordered and the 12 H type shovel replaced the tractor purchased in 1954. The vehicles owned by the Council travelled 150,218 miles during 1965 and used 16,876 gallons of petrol and diesel oil in the collection, disposal and pumping requirements of the service. 1965 saw the completion of negotiations for the use of land at East Ruston and Swanton Abbott as new refuse tips with enquiries starting and now completed for the acquisition of a disused sand-pit at Ingham/Sutton for a similar purpose. The successful completion of all these negotiations without, it can be recorded, the use of compulsory powers has removed for five to seven years the serious anxiety about available tipping space now practically used up at the existing sites. It is hoped that the eventual recovery of land by controlled tipping and its use for more productive purposes at East Ruston Common will encourage the Poores Trustees to make available more land in due course, thus possibly avoiding the use of more expensive means of refuse disposal by pulverisation or incineration, although it is possible that one or other of these methods may have to be used in conjunction with tipping, maybe on public health grounds, should the amount of refuse for treatment be increased by new methods of packaging, lack of home methods of destruction as more dwellings become fully centrally heated by electricity, gas or oil, and the erection of new dwellings, particularly holiday accommodation. Over the past three years the amount of refuse collected has increased by 3000 bins each week in the holiday season with little slackening off in 1965 even though it was a rather wet year. This increase strained the resources of the vehicles and labour beyond their capacities and it was necessary to work overtime at periods of pressure, even though the compression type refuse collector had its first full year of service.

The collection and disposal of night soil generally presented few difficulties with the modernisation of dwellings reducing the number of calls necessary whereas on cesspool emptying, the problems increased both in coping with requests for emptying and in securing places for the disposal of the liquid. On occasions the waiting list for removals exceeded 100; minor nuisances occurred due to overflow, few serious, although the possible hazards to health could not be ignored both at the dwellings and at the disposal points which sometimes became nothing less than ponds of septic liquid. Overtime was worked to a considerable degree in an attempt to keep trouble to a minimum, but the problem is increasing with more and more cesspools at improved and new dwellings and to avoid serious trouble in the future and possible breakdown of the service every effort must be made to complete more main drainage schemes incorporating in the new disposal works means for the treatment of cesspool liquid in a scientific way and reducing health problems to a minimum. By this method of treatment economic efficiency can also be achieved for that section of the rural area which can never hope to have main drainage.

The following details about cesspool emptying for 1965 will be of interest.

	No. of Cesspools emptied	No. of Loads Removed	No. of Loads Chargeable
Private	2,461 (2,469)	3,201 (3,300)	936 (1,022)
Council	1,426 (1,319)	3,852 (3,557)	3,036 (2,722)
Total	3,887 (3,788)	7,053 (6,857)	3,972 (3,744)

1964 figures are given in brackets.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

With the completion in 1965 of the building at Potter Heigham, provided in conjunction with the Blofield and Flegg Rural District Council, the chain of public conveniences in the district increased to seven, supplementing those already in use at Bacton, Happisburgh, Hoveton, Sea Palling, Stalham and Walcott. The takings during the year amounted to £525. 1. 8d.

Vandalism again caused some disruption of the public convenience service from time to time, much less however than in some other districts in that minor damage and loss of some equipment and fittings occurred at an approximate cost of £75. 0. 0d. only. To maintain the conveniences in working order the attendant, with the assistance of his wife at week-ends and public holidays in summer, travelled the district by van in his work of cleaning, servicing and emptying the coin boxes.

During the year a visit was made by a sub-committee to view a chemical disposal unit at Bosworth Park, Leicestershire, suitable for use at public conveniences where main drainage is not available. In the near future plans should be prepared for the provision of a convenience with this type of disposal unit at Womack, Ludham. Some difficulty with land ownership prevented progress with proposals for a convenience at the Staithe, Stalham. Negotiations were well in hand at the end of the year for the purchase of a convenience site at Horning which will allow building work to proceed on completion of the village sewerage scheme.

A number of conveniences at licensed premises in the Broads area were available for use by the public at all hours of the day, and thanks are again due to the brewery companies and licensees.

COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES

The number of complaints received by the department during 1965 was 138, being nearly double the figure for the previous year. 120 of these complaints were found to be justified on investigation and steps were taken by way of visits, letters and other action to

obtain the abatement of the nuisances discovered. In only one case was it necessary to take statutory action followed by court proceedings whereby a man and woman were stopped from living in a hut in most disgusting, unhealthy and overcrowded conditions. A few complaints not the concern of the Council were passed to the appropriate bodies and authorities.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

In the autumn, Mr. C. R. Wright, the Council's most efficient and likeable rat catcher, retired after twenty-one years conscientious service. His place was taken by Mr. R. L. Dyball, a member of the cleansing staff, and he continued, after attending a training course, the work of investigating complaints and carrying out disinfection treatments at dwelling houses, shops, factories, agricultural holdings, refuse tips and sewage disposal plants.

The summary of activities in the field of rats and mice destruction during the year is as follows:-

Number of properties inspected	2, 065
Number of properties found to be infested	533
Number of pre-baits laid.....	9, 382
Number of poison baits laid	12, 582
Total number of visits.....	4, 067
Number of complaints.....	186

The sum of £24. 15s. 0d. was taken for treatment work at business premises.

CONTROL OF CAMPING AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Despite the rather poor summer weather in 1965 caravanning and camping again increased with the peak being reached early in August when 57 residential, 771 holiday static and 69 holiday touring caravans and 360 tents were present in the district. A number of these caravans and tents were exempt from statutory control but conditions generally were good on all types of site, both unlicensed and licensed. The worst conditions were found on tenting sites and there is a need for short-term camping grounds with proper sanitary provisions.

The following information about the licensed caravan sites will be of interest:-

No. of Sites.	No. of Caravans.			No. of Visits
	Residential	Holiday	Touring	
88	56	745	111	342

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no registered common lodging houses in the district.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The annoyance caused by noise and smoke from diesel generators at a government establishment in the district persisted throughout the year despite a further meeting on site of Council and Ministry representatives. Following the failure to obtain satisfaction at regional level, pressure was being applied at the close of the year for the attendance of a deputation at the House of Commons.

Other alleged noise nuisances at a saw mill and a dance hall were investigated, both with the help of the sound level meter purchased during the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963

No licences were issued under this Act during 1965.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One licence under the provisions of this Act was issued during the year under review.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

163 visits were made to the 156 licensed premises in the district during 1965. All installations were maintained in a satisfactory state and fees of £100. 5s. Od. were received in respect of the storage capacity of 160,280 gallons.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 .

It is not necessary to repeat the information given in the introduction to this section of last year's report which detailed the division of functions with H.M. Factory Inspectorate and the Norfolk County Fire Service and gave the responsibilities of the Council under this important piece of social legislation.

During the year under review the survey of offices and shops, started in 1964, was completed including visits to all premises in the district likely to be covered by the provisions of the Act. The tables listed below give the position at the end of the year from which it will be seen that arising from a total of 312 visits 68 additional premises were found to be outside control and 57 new registrations made bringing the total for the district up to 128. All registered premises were visited at least once during the year and 86 unsatisfactory conditions were found at 38 offices and shops for the remedying of which informal notices were served. 43 notices were complied with but at 31st December, 36 were still outstanding. Reasonably good co-operation was obtained from the occupiers concerned. No applications have so far been received for exemptions in any way from

the provisions of the Act and Regulations.

Fortunately only two accidents were notified at registered premises, neither being particularly serious and it was not necessary to take any action beyond giving advice.

The following tables give essential information about the work of the Department in this field, including details required by the Ministry of Labour.

Registration of Premises

Premises registered at 31st December 1964.....	71
Premises registered during 1965.....	57
Premises registered at 31st December 1965.....	128
Copies of applications sent to Fire Service during 1965.....	57
Visits to registered premises during 1965.....	244

Premises not Registerable

Where self-employed or members of family only employed.....	139
Where persons employed for less than 21 hours each week.....	4
Visits to premises found to be outside control.....	68

Analysis of Unsatisfactory Conditions found at Registered Premises

Unclean.....	2
No Thermometer.....	24
Inadequate temperature maintained.....	6
Inadequate sanitary facilities.....	3
Inadequate washing facilities.....	3
Without satisfactory drinking water.....	2
Inadequate eating facilities.....	1
Inadequate first aid equipment.....	11
Abstract of Act not displayed.....	34
Informal notices sent requesting the remedying of unsatisfactory conditions..	38
Informal notices complied with during 1965.....	43

Notified Accidents at Registered Premises

Person falling at retail shop.....	1
Person handling goods at retail shop.....	1

Classification of Registered Premises by Major Use

Offices.....	26
Retail shops	78
Wholesale shops, warehouses.....	1
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	22
Fuel storage depots.....	1

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Offices.....	131
Retail shops	280
Wholesale departments, warehouses.....	67
Catering establishments open to public.	133
Canteens.....	2
Fuel storage depots.....	3

Males: 282

Females: 334

Total: 616

The Ministry of Labour has also asked for special information on lighting standards, about the steps taken, if any, to enforce the provisions of Section 8 of the Act relating to suitable and sufficient lighting and details of conditions found at premises during the month of November 1965.

No examples of bad lighting were found and it can be said in the absence of standards that reasonably good lighting exists at the offices and shops in the district allowing the workers to go about their duties without any strong discomfort, hindrance or hazard. Unfortunately there is a tendency for the display areas of some shops to be particularly well lighted with the stores, passages and some working parts, often containing machines, with darker conditions. It is felt when these differences of intensity exist that there could be chances of accidents occurring, upon movement of staff to work on machines in darker parts of the premises, and suggestions for more even lighting have been made where variations have been thought to present a possible risk. Advice was not given to occupiers on specific standards in terms of lumens. Viewing of polished and reflective surfaces from various angles revealed no evidence of glare warranting attention.

The Department's lightmeter was brought into full use in November and the

the following results obtained from the readings taken.

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>Lumens per Square Foot</u>					
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Less than 5</u>	<u>5-10</u>	<u>10-15</u>	<u>15-25</u>	<u>Over 25</u>
Offices - working areas	25	-	3	2	6	14
Retail shops -	49					
(a) working areas		-	3	10	15	21
(b) selling areas		-	-	12	15	22
(c) passages		3	-	-	2	-
Wholesale shops etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to public	2	-	-	1	-	1

SECTION D

HOUSING

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

The summarised details below show the work of the department in this field during 1965:-

No. of dwellings inspected under the Housing and Public Health Acts..	119
No. of inspections made for the purpose.....	415
No. of dwellings found unfit for human habitation.....	29
No. of defective dwellings made fit by informal action.....	98
No. of defective dwellings made fit by formal action.....	5
No. of dwellings represented to the Council as unfit	29
No. of dwellings in respect of which demolition orders were made....	2
No. of dwellings demolished.....	23
No. of dwellings in respect of which closing orders were made	18
No. of dwellings in respect of which undertakings were accepted	-
No. of dwellings closed.....	5
No. of dwellings reconstructed and demolition orders revoked.....	4
No. of dwellings repaired and closing orders cancelled.....	2
No. of dwellings repaired and undertakings cancelled.....	5
No. of families re-housed from unfit dwellings.....	2
No. of persons re-housed from unfit dwellings.....	6
No. of certificates of disrepair issued.....	0
No. of cases of overcrowding abated.....	2

IMPROVEMENTS AND CONVERSIONS

Following the passing of the Housing Act, 1964, which aimed at providing some measure of compulsion for the provisions of essential amenities at rented properties, a survey of the conditions in Stalham was carried out towards the end of 1965. The information obtained is given overleaf and the Council authorised informal approaches to the owners of tenanted property before attempting to apply the compulsory provisions of the Act.

STALHAM - SURVEY OF DWELLINGS FOR REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME.
SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS FOUND - DECEMBER 1965.

DWELLINGS	SEWERED AREA			OUTSIDE SEWERED AREA				PARISH TOTALS	
	C.Hs.	O/O	Tenanted	TOTALS	C.Hs.	O/O	Tenanted		TOTALS
Number	91	271	87	449	4	18	21	43	492
No. on Sewer	91	270	85	446	-	-	-	-	446
No. with Septic Tank Drainage	-	1	-	1	4	16	14	34	35
No. without any Drainage	-	-	2	2	-	2	7	9	11
No. with Mains Water Supply	91	271	85	447	4	12	14	30	477
No. without Mains Water Supply	-	-	2	2	-	6	7	13	15
No. with B., W.H.B., H.&C.W., Int. W.C., and F.S.	91	124	34	249	4	6	4	14	263
No. without Bath	-	32	43	75	-	2	8	10	85
No. without Wash Hand Basin	-	33	46	79	-	2	13	15	94
No. without Hot and Cold Water (Total or Part)	-	38	48	86	-	3	13	16	102
No. without Internal Water Closet	-	30	45	75	-	2	8	10	85
No. without Food Store	-	6	5	11	-	2	1	3	14
No. without Sink	-	6	11	17	-	2	6	8	25
No. in Need of Major Repair	-	6	20	26	-	2	6	8	34

Voluntary improvement of private dwelling houses continued throughout the year and the grant aid position can be summarized as follows:-

Type of Grant	No. of Applications	No. Approved	Value of Grant Approved	No. Completed	Value of Grants paid.
Discretionary	14	13	£4,816	22	£7,373
Standard	57	55	£9,704	46	£6,540
Total	71	68	£14,520	68	£13,913

The table below gives the position at 31st December 1965 in the progress of the programme for the modernisation of all pre-war Council dwellings. Works of improvement were in the main confined to properties in those parishes of the district where main drainage will not be provided in the near future. Acceleration of the programme can, however, be expected very shortly, with the completion of the Hoveton sewerage scheme and possibly those for Tunstead, Horning, Hickling and Sutton. To improve the properties in these parishes now would mean the wastage of money on a number of small sewage disposal units, quickly to be made redundant. The provision of temporary sewerage would also further increase the calls on the cesspool emptying service.

No. of Council dwellings improved prior to 1965.....	188	(141)
No. of Council dwellings improved during 1965.....	60	(47)
No. of Council dwellings with improvements in progress at 31st December, 1965.....	60	(53)
No. of Council dwellings to be improved in programme approved	<u>382</u>	<u>(449)</u>
Total No. of pre-war Council dwellings.....	690	(690)

The figures in brackets give the position at 31st December, 1964.

COUNCIL HOUSES AND BUNGALOWS

During 1965 four new bungalows were completed at Catfield and at the end of the year work was in progress on the construction of two houses at Stalham, four bungalows at Ludham and fifteen at Stalham, the latter being erected on part of the aluminium bungalow site at Portalfield where at 31st December only ten of the temporary dwellings remained, of which nine were occupied. A further five bungalows were planned for this site and also a grouped home consisting of twenty bungalow units, communal facilities and a warden's flat. A grouped home was also at the planning stage at the end of the year for Ludham, consisting of eighteen bungalow units, communal facilities and a warden's flat.

The numbers of occupied dwellings owned by the Council at the 31st December,

1965 were as follows:-

1919 Assisted Scheme.....	48
1923 Acts.....	6
1924 Acts.....	412
1931 (Rural Authorities) Act	28
Slum Clearance.....	57
1936 Act (Overcrowding).....	34
1938 Act (Overcrowding and Slum Clearance).	3
(Accommodation of members of agricultural population).	19
Not subsidised.....	83
1946 Act (a) Permanent.....	646
(b) Aluminium bungalows.....	34
<hr/>	
Dwellings owned by Council	Total
	<hr/> 1,370 <hr/>

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector.)

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

The number of animals killed during 1965 at the two slaughterhouses in the district fell by 4,665 to 11,932, dealt with, however, in smaller batches, which resulted in the number of visits to obtain 100% inspections of carcasses and offals only dropping by 52 to 621. Visits had still to be made during the evenings and weekends to continue this record of inspections achieved each year in the district since the decontrol of slaughtering in 1954. The amount of unfit meat and offals was just under one-half of the 1964 figure at 3 tons 15 cwts and 17 lbs. and it was dealt with in the manner described in the report for 1961. The number of carcasses found affected with Cysticercosis was the same as in 1964 and they were all taken for refrigeration treatment to plants outside the district.

Ten men were licensed by the Council for the slaughter of the various classes of animals.

The table which follows gives in summarized form information about the animals killed and the results of the inspections of the carcasses and offals.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1, 508	-	7	805	9, 612	-
Number inspected	1, 508	-	7	805	9, 612	-
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBER- CULOSIS AND CYSTICERI						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	5	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	320	-	-	12	713	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	21. 28%	-	-	1. 49%	7. 47%	-
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	124	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0. 13%	-	-	-	1. 29%	-
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

OTHER FOODS

The amount of food other than meat and offals at the slaughterhouses found unfit for human consumption was comparatively small consisting of 82 tins of various foodstuffs and one cornish pasty, all of which were disposed of by burying in the Council's refuse tips. A strong warning was issued to the vendor of the mouldy cornish pasty and the matter was taken up with the suppliers. Later in the year a number of tins of ham which had not been processed were distributed in the district but these were found and returned to the depot in another district for action by the public health inspector for that area.

FOOD PREMISES

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

During the year two of the food premises in the district were found between visits to have deteriorated very considerably in hygienic standards. Strong action was taken by way of warning notices, letters and interviews and improvements in the conditions at both premises obtained. Generally, however, it can be said that the food premises in the district were found to be satisfactory.

Clause 16 of the Regulations relates to the provision of wash basins and associated amenities at food premises and clause 19 to facilities for washing food and equipment. At the suggestion of the Minister of Health information about these requirements are given below:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No. complying with Reg. 16</u>	<u>No. to which Reg. 19 applies</u>	<u>No. complying with Reg. 19</u>
Bakeries	2	2	2	2
Butchers' Shops	14	14	14	14
Fish Shops	8	8	8	8
Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens	44	44	44	44
Hostel Kitchens	3	3	3	3
Grocers and General Stores	117	117	117	117
Licensed Premises	60	60	60	60
Food Factory	1	1	1	1
Total	249	249	249	249

45 special inspections were made to the 121 premises registered for the sale and storage of ice cream. There is only one manufacturer of ice cream registered in the district.

35 inspections were made during 1964 of the 19 premises registered for the preparation and manufacture of preserved foods.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Three special visits were made to dairies and milk shops during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

There were 42 persons registered for the distribution of milk in the rural district.

Follow-up visits were made to the farm where *Brucella Abortus* was present in 1964 and heat treatment of the milk produced continued throughout the year.

Five notifications of calves with salmonellosis were received during the year and visits were made to the farm premises to give advice to the farmers and their staff.

SECTION F

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXC. T. B.) DURING LAST 5 YEARS.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Scarlet Fever	4	2	10	4	9
Measles	272	201	435	129	84
Whooping Cough	41	54	23	34	23
Pneumonia	18	5	12	4	6
Infective Jaundice	2	4	1	5	3
Erysipelas	2	-	3	2	1
Dysentery (Sonne)	2	1	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	3	-	-	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	344	267	484	179	129

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following is the number of primary immunisations and booster doses given during the last five years in respect of Area 1.

Year	Primary Injections				Booster Injections		Totals
	Under 1	Age % 1-4	Age 5-14		Under 5	Age 5-14	
1965	284	33	635	23	239	1,079	2,260
1964	197	24	409	139	96	819	1,660
1963	170	22	434	194	37	474	1,309
1962	610	82	67	90	47	354	1,168
1961	580	77	113	309	49	1,700	2,751

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Vaccination of children (under 5 years of age) during the last five years in

Area No. 1.	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
No. of live births registered ...	748	744	763	871	847
No. of vaccinations recorded (0-4 years)	475	620	210	377	472
Percentage vaccinated ...	63%	83%	27.5%	43%	54%

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

The following is the number of primary immunisations and boosters given in Area 1 since the scheme commenced. Table 'A' shows the numbers immunised with Salk vaccine (by injection) and Table 'B' those given Sabin vaccine (oral) which became generally available in 1962.

Table 'A' Salk

<u>Year</u>	<u>Primary</u>			<u>Booster (3rd)</u>		<u>Booster (4th)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	0-15	15+	Total	0-15	15+	5 - 12 yrs.	
1965	26	-	26	-	-	-	-
1964	24	-	24	5	1	-	6
1963	3	3	6	12	17	1	30
1962	201	134	335	456	1147	13	1616
1961	1112	1570	2682	835	1130	3526	5491
1960	786	1201	1987	1400	2102	-	3502
1959	1759	2311	4070	5793	1231	-	7024
1958	6665	225	6890	1707	-	-	1707
1957	1166	-	1166	-	-	-	-
1956	167	-	167	-	-	-	-

Table 'B' Sabin

<u>Year</u>	<u>Primary</u>			<u>Booster (3rd after Salk)</u>		<u>Booster (4th)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	0-15	15+	Total	0-15	15+	5-12 yrs.	
1965	883	17	900	-	8	562	570
1964	654	46	700	24	-	394	418
1963	703	166	869	110	52	553	715
1962	615	1249	1864	733	522	298	1553

B. C. G. VACCINATION

This is offered to all 13-year old school children. 70% parents gave their consent, 24% refused consent and 6% did not return forms.

The findings during the year were as follows:-

Total number eligible	-	1156
number tested	-	699
number positive	-	67
Tuberculin Index	-	10.0
Number vaccinated	-	596

TUBERCULOSIS

The following are the Mortality Rates:-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate 0.00 per 1,000 pop.

Non-pulmonary " " " 0.00 "

NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER .

AT 31st DECEMBER, 1964, and DECEMBER, 1965.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
31st December 1964	26	26	18	20	44	46
31st December 1965	24	25	18	20	42	45

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS

Ages	1965		1964		1963	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -25 "	1	1	-	-	-	-
25 -35 "	-	-	-	-	1	-
35 -45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -65 "	-	-	1	2	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	1	1	-	-
Totals	1	1	2	3	1	-

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS

Ages	1965		1964		1963	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 "	-	-	-	1	-	-
35 - 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 "	-	-	-	1	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	2	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

MEASLES

84 cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 129 last year.

A vaccine against this condition is not yet available in this Area as there are some disadvantages in the vaccine so far produced.

WHOOPING COUGH

23 cases were notified compared with 34 last year. The complaint is now seldom a serious one and immunisation must be responsible for this improved situation. In our Infant Welfare Clinics we commence immunisation against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus at about three months, giving second and third injections at four and five months respectively.

PNEUMONIA

6 cases were notified compared with 4 last year.

SCARLET FEVER

9 cases were notified compared with 4 last year. Whilst scarlet fever itself is seldom a dangerous disease in this country, the germ which causes it is the haemolytic streptococcus and cannot be ignored, as both rheumatic fever and kidney disease can

result from an infection which may be associated with a rash as in scarlet fever, but may merely cause a severe sore throat.

ERYSIPELAS

1 case was notified compared with 2 last year. The germ causing the complaint is the same as that causing scarlet fever and the remarks made above apply to this condition also.

FOOD POISONING

3 cases reported.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

3 cases were notified compared with 5 last year. This complaint can be a most debilitating one and largely because of the long incubation period of about a month, it is very difficult to trace the source of any particular case.

FACTORIES ACT PART I OF THE ACT

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	4	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	100	64	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	102	68	-	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To. H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing Offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	7	-	-	-

During 1965 there was only one recorded Outworker in the district engaged in the manufacture of Sweet Boxes. The condition of the Outworker premises were satisfactory.

